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South Dakota

Labor Bulletin

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SERVICE INDUSTRY GROWS TO MEET PUBLIC NEEDS

The services industry has grown faster than any other industry group in South Dakota in the last 10 years, with employment increases of 41 percent.

In 1986, total employment within the services industry was 52,783, compared to 1976 employment levels of 37,370. During 1986, the services industry accounted for approximately 28 percent of all privately-owned businesses covered by unemployment insurance in South Dakota.

The services industry is very diverse and satisfies many of society's needs and demands. Business services, which includes advertising firms, credit agencies, computer and data processing services and temporary help agencies, is one such service. Social services includes such establishments as individual and family social services centers, job training and vocational rehabilitation centers, child day care centers and residential care centers. Motion picture theatres are also in the services industry. Health services, which includes hospitals, nursing homes, physician offices and laboratories, are also a part of the services industry.

Health services is the largest employer of workers within the service industry. From 1976 to 1986, annual average employment levels in health services increased approximately 40 percent. Employment levels continued to increase in 1986, and health services recorded an annual average employment level of 22,894. During 1986, employment increases were made in physicians' offices and in home health care services, with employment in other health services remaining fairly stable.

Over the past years, health services have continued to benefit from marketing efforts for short-term in-patient care and out-patient care. The addition of these services and state-of-the-art equipment increased the use of hospitals in South Dakota instead of facilities in neighboring states.

For the past ten years employment within business services has grown especially fast. From 1976 to 1986, annual average employment in business services increased by approximately 140 percent. Though employment growth within business services has slowed somewhat in recent years, the trend of increased employment continued in 1986, as employment levels climbed to 5,078.

Trends in business services indicate that in response to pressure to become more efficient in a highly competitive and technical business world, employers turned to outside sources for specialized services. Because many businesses did not have the specialized skills in-house, or because it was more cost-effective, these employers turned to business service firms to provide them with assistance. At the same time, more businesses throughout the state began to hire temporary workers to fill in for permanent employees who were either ill or on vacation.

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These temporary workers were also needed during peak work loads, such as tax preparation time. Once again, these employers turned to business services to provide them with this help.

In 1986, employment levels in business services continued to follow the trend. The largest employment increases were located in computer and data processing services and temporary help agencies.

In the last few years, social services has grown, as society begins to recognize the need for and seek the help of such organizations as individual and family counseling centers, drug and alcohol rehabilitation centers, youth centers, child day care centers and residential care facilities. From 1976 to 1986, annual average employment levels in social services increased approximately 61 percent. In 1986, approximately 3,840 people were employed in social services.

Motion picture theatres are the only businesses within the services industry which appear to be on a downward trend. From 1976 to 1986, motion picture theatres declined in employment by approximately 14 percent. Reasons for the decline in employment within motion picture theatres seems to be because of the shift to the in-home convenience of video cassette recorders (VCRs) and cable television.

CHANGING LABOR FORCE CAUSES TRENDS IN SERVICE INDUSTRY

These over-all trends in the services industry have manifested in recent years for a variety of reasons. One prevailing reason for the increased need for services stems from the appearance of women entering the labor force, either as heads-of-household or to supplement family income. Because of the entry of these women into the work force, more services such as child care and laundry and dry-cleaning services are needed. Young people entering the labor force for the first time have also increased the demand for services. Young workers are often likely to spend the money they earn on services they could otherwise not afford, such as entertainment.

At the same time that new participants were entering the workplace, automation and technical advancements in virtually every aspect of life were being made. Though these advancements made life easier, people began to discover they did not want, and in many cases had neither the time nor the technical knowledge, to perform the everyday tasks they once had. As more technical advancements were made in both personal lives and workplaces, people everywhere began to depend on the service industry to perform the duties they had once been able to do themselves. For example, as automobile systems become more and more electronic, many people who used to repair their own vehicles discovered they no longer had the equipment, or the technical knowledge, to repair the automobiles themselves.

Trends seem to indicate that as more social needs of society's members are being met, and an increasing number of women and youth continue to enter the workforce, along with the technical advancements being made to improve our lives, the service industry will become increasingly important to us. As this industry strives to meet the demands of the public, it appears that not only will the service industry grow and expand in the number of services offered, but employment within this industry will also continue to grow.

SOUTH DAKOTA LABOR MARKET IN JULY

Nonfarm employment was 255,200 in July, up 1,800 from year-ago levels but down from June levels by 5,100.

The largest over-the-year employment increases in July were noted in the wholesale and retail trade industry, government, and the services industry. Industries showing decreased employment compared to year-ago levels were construction, manufacturing, mining and transportation and public utilities.

Retail trade employment noted the largest over-the-year increase, gaining 900 jobs. This increase was distributed throughout many types of the retail trade businesses: food stores, building materials, automobile dealers and gas stations, home furnishings and miscellaneous retail trade businesses.

Some of the increase in the retail trade division may be attributed to improvement within the farm economy. It is probable that recent government payments to farmers have allowed them to make some purchases (such as vehicles, equipment, materials for repairs and items for home improvements) they had delayed making because of poor economic conditions.

Government employment increased by 800 over the year, with federal employment noting gains of 500. Much of this increase in government employment at the federal level was in agricultural-related jobs, such as in Agricultural Soil Conservation Services. State government employment contributed 200 jobs to the over-the-year increase in government employment. Many of these jobs were held by youth involved in the Summer Youth Program.

Employment rose by 600 over the year in the services industry. Almost all of this increase was located in the medical and health services division, which increased by 500 from a year ago.

Manufacturing employment was down 200 from year-ago levels, partially due to a labor dispute in the food and kindred sector.

MONTH-TO-MONTH EMPLOYMENT CHANGES

The two percent decrease in nonfarm employment in July from the previous month was mainly due to typical seasonal decreases in education. Employment within local education fell by 5,200 or 28.3 percent, and employment within state education fell by 900, or 16.4 percent.

The construction industry noted employment increases of 500 from the previous month. This increase was distributed among all types of construction: highway construction, special trade construction and building construction.

Manufacturing employment showed an increase of 600 from the previous month, due to an increase in employment of 600 in the food and kindred products manufacturing industry.

Wholesale and retail trade decreased 400 in July, with most of the loss being in the wholesale division. Much of this increase was due to seasonal decreases at stockyards.

The South Dakota labor force was 362,900 in July. The unemployment rate was 3.8 percent, down slightly from the 3.9 percent rate noted in June. In July, 348,900 South Dakotans were employed, and 14,000 were unemployed.

PERSONS IN THE LABOR FORCE: EMPLOYED/UNEMPLOYED

	July 1987 (1)				July 1986			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
United States	122,105,000	114,652,000	7,453,000	6.1(3)	120,303,000	111,832,000	8,471,000	7.0(3)
South Dakota	362,900	348,900	14,000	3.8	359,300	344,800	14,500	4.0
Sioux Falls MSA	71,269	68,552	2,717	3.8	68,745	66,626	2,119	3.1
Rapid City MSA	39,347	37,911	1,436	3.6	38,967	37,658	1,309	3.4
Aurora	1,543	1,524	19	1.2	1,616	1,585	31	1.9
Beadle	9,678	9,310	368	3.8	9,676	9,339	337	3.5
Bennett	1,305	1,248	57	4.4	1,371	1,312	59	4.3
Bon Homme	3,644	3,587	57	1.6	3,611	3,545	66	1.8
Brookings	13,529	12,847	682	5.0	13,755	12,950	805	5.9
Brown	21,088	20,203	885	4.2	20,540	19,613	927	4.5
Brule	2,605	2,565	40	1.5	2,760	2,674	86	3.1
Buffalo	548	467	81	14.8	530	427	103	19.4
Butte	3,913	3,784	129	3.3	3,616	3,512	104	2.9
Campbell	1,187	1,160	27	2.3	1,206	1,184	22	1.8
Charles Mix	4,158	4,005	153	3.7	4,469	4,141	328	7.3
Clark	2,183	1,961	222	10.2	2,254	2,027	227	10.1
Clay	6,262	6,016	246	3.9	6,530	6,132	398	6.1
Codington	11,781	11,387	394	3.3	12,101	11,366	735	6.1
Corson	1,645	1,501	144	8.8	1,647	1,488	159	9.7
Custer	5,041	4,925	116	2.3	4,783	4,668	115	2.4
Davison	9,152	8,944	208	2.3	8,890	8,738	152	1.7
Day	3,537	3,376	161	4.6	3,528	3,435	93	2.6
Deuel	2,441	2,333	108	4.4	2,501	2,367	134	5.4
Dewey	2,173	1,862	311	14.3	2,176	1,874	302	13.9
Douglas	1,888	1,863	25	1.3	1,964	1,852	112	5.7
Edmunds	2,655	2,553	102	3.8	2,629	2,561	68	2.6
Fall River	3,966	3,892	74	1.9	3,961	3,851	110	2.8
Faulk	1,313	1,298	15	1.1	1,350	1,334	16	1.2
Grant	4,464	4,297	167	3.7	4,491	4,300	191	4.3
Gregory	2,600	2,513	87	3.3	2,595	2,536	59	2.3
Haakon	1,306	1,257	49	3.8	1,251	1,225	26	2.1
Hamlin	2,381	2,286	95	4.0	2,394	2,273	121	5.1
Hand	2,132	2,102	30	1.4	2,215	2,175	40	1.8
Hanson	1,637	1,597	40	2.4	1,653	1,563	90	5.4
Harding	922	897	25	2.7	919	908	11	1.2
Hughes	8,712	8,490	222	2.5	8,674	8,419	255	2.9
Hutchinson	4,491	4,406	85	1.9	4,581	4,438	143	3.1
Hyde	887	847	40	4.5	893	862	31	3.5
Jackson	2,064	1,988	76	3.7	2,027	1,923	104	5.1

PERSONS IN THE LABOR FORCE: EMPLOYED/UNEMPLOYED

	July 1987 (1)				July 1986			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Jerauld	1,225	1,202	23	1.9	1,253	1,242	11	0.9
Jones	767	756	11	1.4	786	768	18	2.3
Kingsbury	3,094	3,047	47	1.5	3,172	3,064	108	3.4
Lake	5,135	4,928	207	4.0	5,119	4,839	280	5.5
Lawrence	11,165	10,684	481	4.3	10,379	10,005	374	3.6
Lincoln	7,545	7,268	277	3.7	7,126	6,897	229	3.2
Lyman	1,776	1,713	63	3.5	1,801	1,709	92	5.1
McCook	2,996	2,937	59	2.0	3,007	2,917	90	3.0
McPherson	1,714	1,695	19	1.1	1,806	1,768	38	2.1
Marshall	2,368	2,296	72	3.0	2,331	2,274	57	2.4
Meade	9,811	9,426	385	3.9	9,625	9,282	343	3.6
Mellette	809	765	44	5.4	874	808	66	7.6
Miner	1,395	1,378	17	1.2	1,453	1,383	70	4.8
Minnehaha	71,269	68,552	2,717	3.8	68,745	66,626	2,119	3.1
Moody	3,505	3,206	299	8.5	3,542	3,289	253	7.1
Pennington	39,347	37,911	1,436	3.6	38,967	37,658	1,309	3.4
Perkins	2,653	2,592	61	2.3	2,708	2,671	37	1.4
Potter	1,664	1,634	30	1.8	1,699	1,640	59	3.5
Roberts	4,873	4,632	241	4.9	4,777	4,508	269	5.6
Sanborn	1,281	1,268	13	1.0	1,257	1,230	27	2.1
Shannon	2,187	1,753	434	19.8	2,465	1,895	570	23.1
Spink	3,897	3,823	74	1.9	3,938	3,883	55	1.4
Stanley	1,649	1,600	49	3.0	1,509	1,460	49	3.2
Sully	911	900	11	1.2	979	961	18	1.8
Todd	2,398	2,161	237	9.9	2,482	2,209	273	11.0
Tripp	3,573	3,486	87	2.4	3,511	3,449	62	1.8
Turner	4,604	4,479	125	2.7	4,471	4,345	126	2.8
Union	5,704	5,325	379	6.6	5,516	5,230	286	5.2
Walworth	3,262	3,120	142	4.4	3,196	3,073	123	3.8
Yankton	10,517	10,227	290	2.8	10,693	10,271	422	3.9
Ziebach	959	866	93	9.7	934	820	114	12.2

(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.

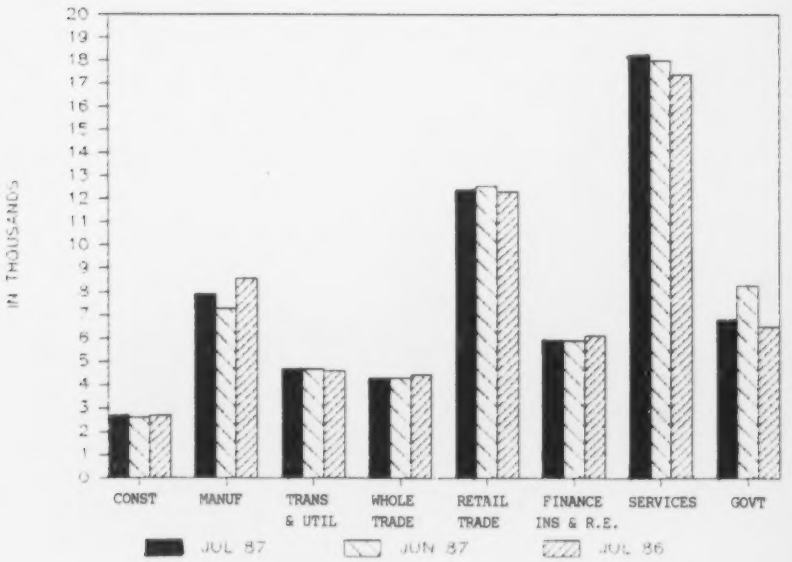
(2) Labor Force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.

(3) The seasonally adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 6.0 and 7.0. The data in this table are not seasonally adjusted.

SOUTH DAKOTA NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS BY INDUSTRY)

	JULY 1987	JUNE 1987	JULY 1986	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	255,200	260,300	253,400	-2.0	.7
MINING	2,600	2,600	2,700	.0	-3.7
CONSTRUCTION	11,500	11,000	11,700	4.5	-1.7
MANUFACTURING	28,600	28,000	28,800	2.1	-.7
Durable Goods	16,200	16,200	15,900	.0	1.9
Fabricated Metals & Machinery	9,600	9,700	9,500	-1.0	1.1
Nondurable Goods	12,500	11,800	12,900	5.9	-3.1
Food & Kindred Products	6,900	6,300	7,800	9.5	-11.5
Paper, Printing & Publishing	2,800	2,800	2,700	.0	3.7
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	12,400	12,300	12,500	.8	-.8
Transportation	7,300	7,300	7,300	.0	.0
Communication	2,800	2,800	2,800	.0	.0
Electric/Gas/Sanitary Services	2,300	2,200	2,300	4.5	.0
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	68,100	68,500	67,400	-.6	1.0
Wholesale Trade	16,200	16,500	16,400	-1.8	-1.2
Durable Goods	7,200	7,300	7,400	-1.4	-2.7
Nondurable Goods	9,000	9,200	8,900	-2.2	1.1
Retail Trade	51,900	52,000	51,000	-.2	1.8
General Merchandise, Apparel & Accessory Stores	8,100	8,300	8,200	-2.4	-1.2
Food Stores	7,700	7,600	7,300	1.3	5.5
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	14,500	14,500	14,400	.0	.7
Finance	9,100	9,000	8,900	1.1	2.2
Banking	4,700	4,700	4,700	.0	.0
Insurance Carriers, Agents and Brokers	3,300	3,300	3,400	.0	-2.9
SERVICES	61,600	61,800	61,000	-.3	1.0
Hotels, Amuse., Pers. & Business	17,600	17,500	17,600	.6	.0
Personal and Business	7,800	7,800	7,800	.0	.0
Medical and Health Services	23,600	23,800	23,100	-.8	2.2
Educational Services	4,000	4,000	3,900	.0	2.6
Social Services	3,900	3,900	3,900	.0	.0
Membership Organizations	8,700	9,000	8,800	-3.3	-1.1
GOVERNMENT	55,700	61,500	54,900	-9.4	1.5
Federal	11,500	11,400	11,000	.9	4.5
State	15,700	16,500	15,500	-4.8	1.3
State Education	4,600	5,500	4,700	-16.4	-2.1
Local	28,500	33,600	28,500	-15.2	.0
Local Education	13,200	18,400	12,800	-28.3	3.1

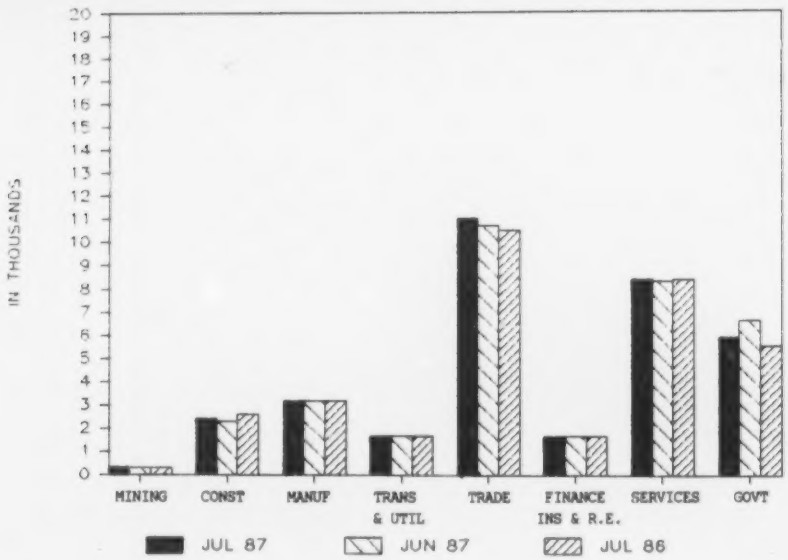
SIOUX FALLS MSA NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS BY INDUSTRY)



	JULY 1987	JUNE 1987	JULY 1986	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	63,000	63,800	62,600	-1.3	.6
1/ MINING	--	--	--	--	--
CONSTRUCTION	2,700	2,600	2,700	3.8	.0
MANUFACTURING	7,900	7,300	8,600	8.2	-8.1
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTIL.	4,700	4,700	4,600	.0	2.2
TRADE	16,700	16,900	16,600	-1.2	.6
Wholesale Trade	4,300	4,300	4,400	.0	-2.3
Retail Trade	12,400	12,600	12,300	-1.6	.8
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE	5,900	5,900	6,100	.0	-3.3
SERVICES	18,200	18,000	17,400	1.1	4.6
GOVERNMENT	6,800	8,300	6,500	-18.1	4.6

1/ Mining employment not published, employment less than 100 workers.

RAPID CITY MSA NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS BY INDUSTRY)



	JULY 1987	JUNE 1987	JULY 1986	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	34,700	35,100	34,200	-1.1	1.5
MINING	300	300	300	.0	.0
CONSTRUCTION	2,400	2,300	2,600	4.3	-7.7
MANUFACTURING	3,200	3,200	3,200	.0	.0
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTIL.	1,700	1,700	1,700	.0	.0
TRADE	11,100	10,800	10,600	2.8	4.7
Wholesale Trade	2,300	2,300	2,000	.0	15.0
Retail Trade	8,800	8,500	8,600	3.5	2.3
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE	1,700	1,700	1,700	.0	.0
SERVICES	8,500	8,400	8,500	1.2	.0
GOVERNMENT	6,000	6,700	5,600	-10.4	7.1

The figures on Pages 6, 7 and 8 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota nonagricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. These tables compare the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

NOTE: The data on pages 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 and the Hours and Earnings of Production and Related Workers data on page 9 are developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

MANUFACTURING HOURS AND EARNINGS

	Number of Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	JULY 1987	JUNE 1987	JULY 1986	JULY 1987	JUNE 1987	JULY 1986
Manufacturing						
Statewide.....	21,992	21,246	21,830	41.6	41.1	42.3
Durable Goods.....	12,827	12,788	12,429	43.5	42.7	41.9
Nondurable Goods..	9,165	8,458	9,401	38.9	38.7	42.9
Sioux Falls MSA.....	5,956	5,296	6,473	43.1	42.2	46.6
Rapid City MSA.....	2,484	2,444	2,346	40.2	39.8	38.9

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	JULY 1987	JUNE 1987	JULY 1986	JULY 1987	JUNE 1987	JULY 1986
Manufacturing						
Statewide.....	$328.22	$323.05	$324.44	$7.89	$7.86	$7.67
Durable Goods.....	344.52	334.77	305.03	7.92	7.84	7.28
Nondurable Goods..	304.59	304.96	350.49	7.83	7.88	8.17
Sioux Falls MSA.....	$324.11	$326.21	$370.47	$7.52	$7.73	$7.95
Rapid City MSA.....	288.23	296.91	261.80	7.17	7.46	6.73

The term "production and related workers" includes supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspecting, warehousing, shipping, maintaining, recordkeeping and other services closely associated with production operations. The data cover full and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. Persons on sick leave, vacations, or holidays, and being paid for that period by their employer, are considered employed. Payroll and worker-hour data are collected for production and related workers in manufacturing industries.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX ALL URBAN CONSUMERS

1967=100	JULY 1987	JUNE 1987	JULY 1986	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
All Items.....	340.8	340.1	328.0	.2	3.9
Food & Beverages....	325.1	325.4	312.2	-.1	4.1
Housing.....	372.5	371.3	361.5	.3	3.0
Apparel.....	210.5	214.5	203.2	-1.9	3.6
Transportation.....	318.5	316.7	304.7	.6	4.5
Medical Care.....	464.1	461.3	434.8	.6	6.7
Entertainment.....	283.5	282.3	274.4	.4	3.3

The Consumer Price Index is a widely watched national indicator of inflation. It is a measure of change, over time, in the prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups typically purchased by urban consumers. It measures the change in prices by comparing what a sample "market basket" of goods and services costs today with what the same sample "market basket" cost at an earlier date.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED[1]

NUMBER

	JULY 1987	JUNE 1987	JULY 1986
Sex, Total	2,249	1,926	2,385
Male	994	978	1,065
Female	1,255	948	1,320
Race, Total	2,249	1,926	2,385
White	1,853	1,638	1,932
Nonwhite	396	288	453
Age, Total	2,249	1,926	2,385
Under 45	1,631	1,425	1,739
Over 45	618	501	646
[2] Industry, Total	2,249	1,926	2,385
Mining	17	13	15
Construction	239	230	175
Manufacturing	549	481	588
Transportation & Public Utilities	74	85	77
Trade	517	424	578
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	66	68	61
Services	663	510	707
Government	124	117	184
[2] Occupation, Total	2,249	1,926	2,385
Professional & Managerial	422	359	377
Clerical and Sales	534	392	620
Services	358	250	384
Processing	104	82	49
Machine Trade	88	75	127
Benchwork	206	222	364
Structural Work	531	336	254
Other	206	210	210
Duration of Current Unemployment			
Total	2,249	1,926	2,385
1-2 Weeks	497	363	353
3-4 Weeks	300	234	389
5-14 Weeks	953	767	1,034
15 Weeks & Over	499	562	609

[1] The insured unemployed are those unemployed persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance Laws, and who are eligible for unemployment compensation.

[2] Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

SELECTED LABOR DEPARTMENT ACTIVITIES

	JULY 1987	JUNE 1987	JULY 1986	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
A. Initial Claims.....	2,039	1,523	1,976	33.9	3.2
B. Weeks Compensated.....	10,386	8,039	12,390	29.2	-16.2
C. Amount of Benefit Payments..	$849,077	$653,689	$966,938	29.9	-12.2
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Bal.	$40,370,700	$39,143,600	$34,727,900	3.1	16.2
JOB SERVICE					
E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals).....	11,053	5,720	12,007	93.2	-7.9
F. Nonfarm Placements.....	5,869	6,122	6,692	-4.1	-12.3
G. Nonfarm Job Openings.....	7,432	6,848	8,091	8.5	-8.1

	July 1987
H. Unemployment Insurance Savings	$66,935

Aid to Families with Dependent Children (ADC) Recipients	July 1987 People	July 1987 Savings in Dollars
I. Employed.....	33	$7,656
J. Partial Employment.....	102	$8,058

The data in this table are taken from the records of the state unemployment insurance program, the state Job Service system, and the South Dakota Department of Social Services.

A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Compensated - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants.

D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their applications for work at Job Service offices in the state.

F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

H. Unemployment Insurance Savings - Estimated dollars saved due to placement of Unemployment Insurance claimants in jobs by Job Service.

I. Employed - The number of people no longer needing ADC and the dollars saved due to their employment.

J. Partial Employment - The number of people with reduced ADC payments and the dollars saved due to their partial employment.

South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

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FORWARDING AND ADDRESS CORRECTION REQUESTED

DID YOU KNOW???

The 1986 Immigration Reform and Control Act (IRCA) requires:

* An I-9 form be completed and on file by September 1, 1987, for all employees hired after November 6, 1986 who continued to be employed after May 31, 1987.
* Since June 1, 1987 employers are required to verify citizenship of new employees by completion of the I-9 form, within three business days of the date of hire. (Employers who hire workers for less than three days, must complete the I-9 by the end of the first day of employment.)

Job Service offices throughout the state will issue certifications of employment eligibility to employers who list their job openings and hire registered applicants through the Job Service.

Through the Summer Youth Employment Program, as funded by the Job Training Partnership Act, nearly 2,000 youth age 16-21, were placed in summer jobs throughout the state. Promoted under the auspices of Governor Mickelson's "South Dakota Super Youth Workout" campaign, these youth received valuable preemployment skills training in addition to their summer jobs. The open entry and open exit program, designed to accommodate employment needs, employed youth between May 18 and September 11, 1987 at a variety of private and public sector worksites. Youth gained practical work experience in a variety of occupations such as: landscaping, sales clerk, custodial services and food service to name a few.

The South Dakota Department of Labor is contacting employers across the state to ask for their cooperation in updating occupational employment data. Currently employers in mining; construction; services; and finance, insurance, and real estate are being asked to assist in this survey. This occupational information is vital to South Dakota employers, educators, students and government planners. This data is used to plan employment training programs, as well as to attract new businesses to South Dakota. The Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) survey is done in conjunction with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Survey results are used to determine current occupational employment and estimates future demand for occupational skills.

JOB SERVICE OF SOUTH DAKOTA

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